

September 1962



B.C.S. 1962 (7)

NEW SOUTH WALES  
DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

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# GENERAL - New South Wales

Statistical series for July and August show a continuing recovery and expansion in factory and building activity, in vehicle registrations and in money and trade turnovers. However, the employment series do not yet fully reflect this improvement, and there was only a small fall over the last two months in the number on unemployment benefit. Wool prices at the opening of the current selling season were below the closing level of 1961-62. Good winter rains during July and August created favourable prospects for crops and pastures.

## PART I : EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES

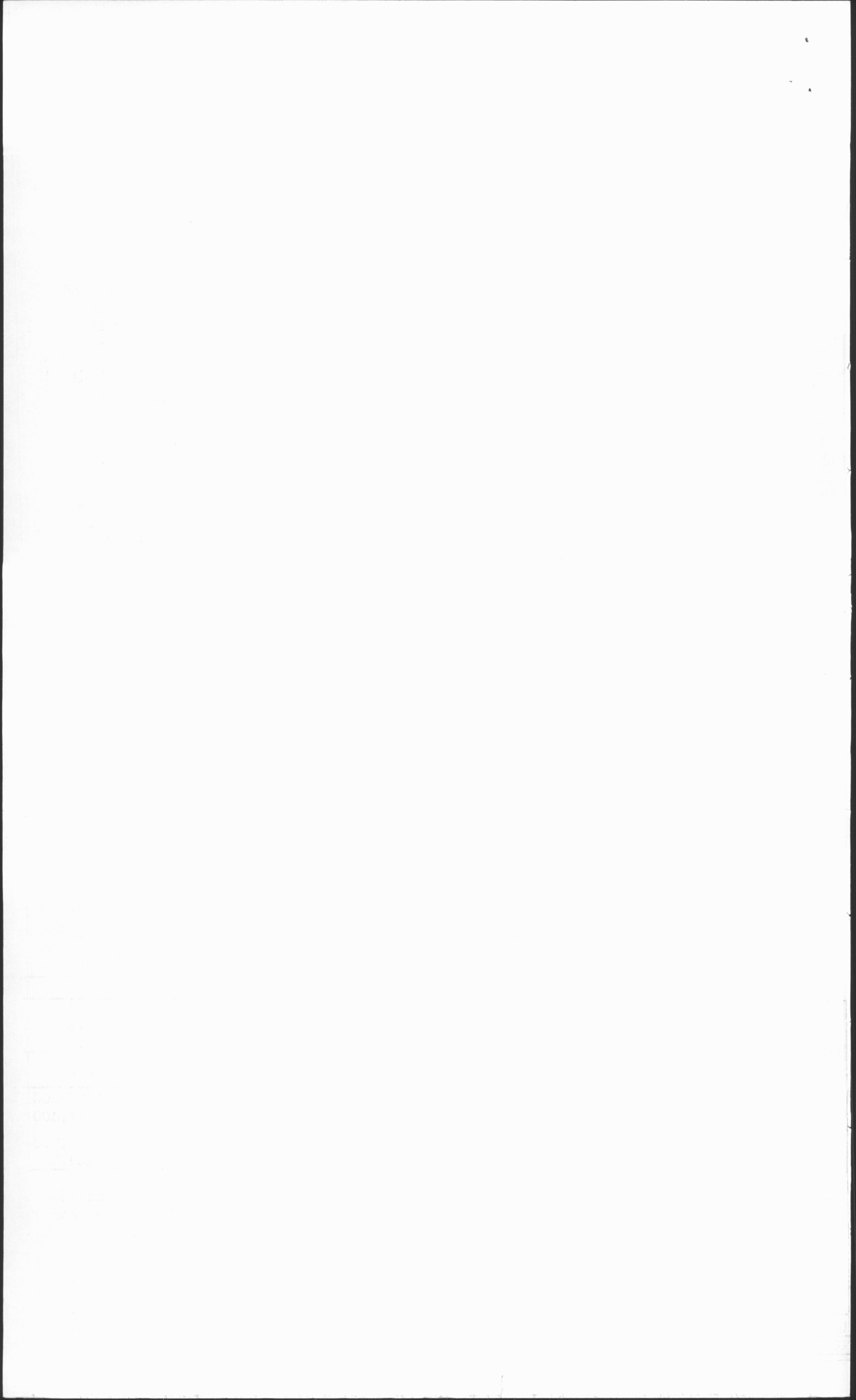
### EMPLOYMENT (See also graph p. 111)

Commonwealth Employment Service and Unemployment Benefit statistics indicate some increase in the demand for labour during July and August 1962. This, however, is not yet reflected in total employment figures for the month of July. Civilian employment (excluding defence forces, rural workers and women domestics) in New South Wales, which had risen by 4100 in May and by 200 in June, fell in July by 1800 to 1,204,700; small falls during the latter month in the factories, construction and trade groups affected both Government (down by 1000) and private (down by 800) employment. The July 1962 total was 2.8 percent. (32,300 persons) higher than a year earlier, following a fall of 1.3 percent. between July 1960 and 1961 and an increase of 4.1 percent. in the preceding year. Employment in all the main groups shown below, excepting transport, increased between July 1961 and 1962, but factory employment remained 2 percent. less than two years earlier.

### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

	N E W S O U T H W A L E S					OTHER STATES	AUSTRALIA
	Males	Females	P e r s o n s			Total	Total
			Government	Private	Total		
1960-June	846,800	340,100	273,100	913,800	1,186,900	1,855,000	3,041,900
July	847,500	340,500	273,000	915,000	1,188,000	1,859,300	3,047,300
1961-June	841,600	335,500	283,000	894,100	1,177,100	1,843,800	3,020,900
July	838,400	334,000	284,900	887,500	1,172,400	1,836,400	3,008,800
1962-March	856,600	346,800	291,800	911,600	1,203,400	1,877,200	3,080,600
June	858,000	348,500	293,100	913,400	1,206,500	1,881,500	3,088,000
July	856,500	348,200	292,100	912,600	1,204,700	1,880,600	3,085,300
P e r c e n t . I n c r e a s e ( F a l l - ) Y e a r e n d e d J u l y							
1959-1960	3.4	5.7	0.8	5.1	4.1	2.8	3.3
1960-1961	-1.1	-6.9	-4.4	-3.0	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3
1961-1962	2.2	4.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5
NEW SOUTH WALES	Facto-	Building	Transport	Finance	Retail	Health	TOTAL
P e r s o n s	ries	& Constr.	& Commun.	W/sale T.	Trade	Educ'n	
1960 - July	461,900	76,100	133,000	125,100	102,100	85,000	
1961 - July	433,500	75,100	135,500	128,200	100,500	90,300	
1962 - June	453,600	78,400	132,700	129,400	105,100	96,900	
- July	453,300	77,300	133,100	128,700	104,900	96,900	

Employment in July 1962 also fell in some of the other States, and the Australian total declined by 2700 to 3,085,300 which was 2½ percent. higher than in July 1961 and 1.2 percent. higher than in July 1960.



An employment survey of larger privately-owned factories in New South Wales (by the Department of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Statistician) showed relatively small increases of 200 in June, 500 in July, 1962 and 300 in August to a total of 235,300; this is the highest since February 1961 but still 9,700 or 4 percent. below the 1960 peak. Increases in August occurred in the basic metals, rubber and some branches of the motor and electrical industries (the latter partly seasonal); but this was partly offset by retrenchments, in particular in the building materials, engineering and transport equipment industries, and the number of firms reducing staff by retrenchment or non-replacement of waste (183 out of a total of 788 reporting firms) was rather larger than in recent months. Employment in August 1962 was higher than in August 1961 in all main groups, but higher than in August 1960 only in the basic metals and food groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN LARGER FACTORIES SURVEYED - New South Wales

Industrial Group	Aug.1960	Nov.1960	July 1961	Aug.1961	June 1962	July 1962	Aug.1962
Building Materials	18.8	19.1	17.5	17.4	17.9	17.9	17.8
Basic Metals	42.2	43.1	42.4	42.7	45.3	45.3	45.6
Transport Equipt.	23.1	23.2	19.4	19.2	21.5	21.7	21.7
Other Metal Mfrs.	64.8	61.0	52.6	52.7	55.6	55.7	55.5
Chemicals	13.5	13.4	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3
Clothing, Textiles	33.2	33.5	28.5	28.4	30.8	31.0	31.1
Other (excl.Food)	28.3	28.7	26.4	25.3	27.5	27.4	27.7
Total, excl. Food	220.9	222.0	199.8	198.7	211.8	212.2	212.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco	22.4	23.0	22.5	22.4	22.7	22.8	22.6
TOTAL: Males	182.8	184.5	171.2	170.2	178.8	179.1	179.5
Females	60.5	60.5	51.1	50.9	55.7	55.9	55.8
Persons	213.3	245.0	222.3	221.1	234.5	235.0	235.3

The number of Unplaced Applicants registered with Commonwealth Employment Service offices in New South Wales fell from about 35,000 in June and July to 32,900 in August 1962; last year applicants remained at about 43,000 in June, July and August but in the two preceding years there had also been falls of about 2000 during August. As compared with August of last year the reduction in the number seeking placement has been greatest for male adults in the metropolitan area of Sydney; the figures for both men and women outside the metropolitan area remain near last year's level. For the whole State the number of juniors (under 21) seeking placement has been gradually reduced in recent months, but remains substantial both in actual numbers (9300, or 1000 less than a year ago) and as a proportion of total applicants (20 percent. of males and 44 percent. of females). This proportion is also higher than in most other States; in August the New South Wales share of the Australian total was 44 percent. for junior applicants, as against 38 percent. for adult applicants. There has been little change in the number of persons on Unemployment Benefit in recent months, and their total of 16,700 at the end of August (16,900 at 1st September), was about a third less than at this time of last year; as with Unplaced Applicants, the fall has been mainly in males.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - Registrations in N.S.W. (Incl. A.C.T.) - Thousands

	Jan. 1960	Aug. 1960	Jan. 1961	Aug. 1961	Oct. 1961	Jan. 1962	June 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1962
<b>UNPLACED APPLICANTS:</b>									
<u>Males:</u> Metropolitan	6.6	3.1	7.3	20.9	15.3	18.2	11.3	11.8	11.4
Rest of State	7.8	4.6	9.1	10.6	9.3	12.7	10.7	10.6	10.4
Juniors (under 21)	4.4	1.7	4.7	5.6	4.4	9.1	4.8	4.6	4.4
Adults	10.0	6.0	11.7	25.9	20.2	21.8	17.2	17.8	17.4
T o t a l	14.4	7.7	16.4	31.5	24.6	30.9	22.0	22.4	21.8
<u>Females:</u> Metropolitan	4.1	2.3	3.7	6.6	6.1	9.1	6.5	6.3	5.3
Rest of State	5.1	3.5	4.9	4.9	4.7	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.8
Juniors (under 21)	4.2	2.3	4.6	4.7	4.4	9.2	5.7	5.3	4.9
Adults	5.0	3.5	4.0	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.2
T o t a l	9.2	5.8	8.6	11.4	10.8	16.2	12.9	12.4	11.1
Persons: Total	23.6	13.5	25.0	43.0	35.4	47.1	34.9	34.8	32.9
<b>UNFILLED VACANCIES: Persons</b>									
ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT "	14.6	17.2	17.0	6.2	10.0	8.9	7.4	7.3	8.5
	7.9	4.5	5.2	24.3	17.7	19.9	17.0	17.3	16.7

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps from initial entry to final review, ensuring that all necessary information is captured and verified.

3. The third part of the document addresses the role of the accounting department in this process. It highlights the need for clear communication and collaboration between different teams to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of the records.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains how these processes help to identify any discrepancies or errors early on, allowing for prompt correction and preventing larger issues from arising.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed so far. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the need for a systematic approach to the process.

6. The sixth part of the document offers some final thoughts and recommendations. It encourages the company to continue to refine its processes and to stay up-to-date with the latest accounting practices and technologies.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of training and development for the accounting staff. It emphasizes that ongoing education and skill-building are essential for ensuring that the team is equipped to handle the challenges of the job.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's current accounting system. It describes the various components of the system and how they work together to provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial performance.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and protection. It outlines the measures in place to safeguard the company's financial data from unauthorized access and loss.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a conclusion and a call to action. It encourages the company to take the steps outlined in the document to improve its accounting practices and to ensure the long-term success of the business.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and communication in the accounting process. It emphasizes that clear and open communication is essential for building trust and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the information they need.

12. The twelfth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's future accounting plans. It outlines the goals and objectives for the upcoming year and the steps that will be taken to achieve them.

13. The thirteenth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting regulations and standards. It emphasizes that the company must remain vigilant in its efforts to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

14. The fourteenth part of the document provides a final summary and a call to action. It encourages the company to continue to work together to improve its accounting practices and to ensure the long-term success of the business.

15. The fifteenth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's current accounting system. It describes the various components of the system and how they work together to provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial performance.

The number of Unplaced Applicants for employment in Australia fell in August by 6,700 to 83,400, which is the lowest since March 1961, though still twice as high as in August 1960. Decreases in August occurred in all mainland States. The total at the end of the month included 20,800 juniors under the age of 21; however, according to a recent statement by the Minister, this includes fewer than 5000 of last year's school-leavers (the greater part of these being young women in country areas). The number of persons on Unemployment Benefit in Australia fell from 57,100 in January 1962 to 45,400 at the end of July and 42,300 at 1st September.

	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q'land	South A.	West A.	Tasmania	AUSTRALIA
	UNPLACED APPLICANTS registered with C'wealth Employment Service						
1960: 2nd Sept.	13,500	9,400	6,400	4,200	3,900	2,500	39,900
1961: 28th July	43,100	33,400	16,200	10,100	6,800	3,800	113,400
1st Sept.	43,000	32,700	15,200	9,600	6,100	4,100	110,700
1962: 22nd March	41,000	26,000	26,300	8,200	6,800	4,000	112,300
27th July	34,800	25,100	14,200	6,700	5,600	3,700	90,100
31st Aug.	32,900	22,700	13,000	6,100	5,000	3,700	83,400
	Number of Persons in Receipt of UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT						
1962: 27th Jan.	19,900	13,700	15,300	3,600	3,200	1,400	57,100
28th July	17,300	13,900	6,600	2,900	2,800	1,900	45,400
1st Sept.	16,900	12,500	5,900	2,500	2,500	2,000	42,300

#### PRODUCTION - New South Wales (See also graph p. 112)

There was a further improvement in recorded factory production in August 1962 when of 88 separate items listed in monthly statistics, 61(70 percent.) showed an increase over July 1962. For 61 items (70 percent.) production in the two months July and August was higher in 1962 than in 1961 and for 42 items (48 percent.) also higher than in 1960.

#### FACTORY PRODUCTION - NEW SOUTH WALES - ITEMS RECORDED MONTHLY

	Number of Items in Ea. Group	Number of Items Showing Increases in Production		
		Aug. 1962 compared with July 1962	July-August 1962 compared with	
			July-August 1961	July-August 1960
Food and Drink	16	14	7	10
Coal, Iron, Steel, Power	5	1	4	4
Textiles, Clothing	24	16	22	10
Building Materials	8	5	6	3
Appliances, Motors	21	15	12	7
Soap, Batteries, etc.	14	10	10	8
T o t a l	88	61(70%)	61(70%)	42(48%)

Production of some basic building materials (cement, bricks, timber, fibrous plaster) which lagged earlier in the year showed a relative improvement in August 1962. Generation of electricity and output of coal, synthetic resins and steel were at or near record levels. Production of some food and textile items was apparently seasonally affected but remained in most cases (excepting flour and dairy products) higher than last year or 1960. Increases were also recorded in electrical and engineering products, with the notable exception of some types of motors and television.

PRODUCTION - New South Wales		Two Months Ended					
		1960		1961		1962	
		June	August	June	August	June	August
Electricity	m.kWh.	1740	1827	1830	1918	2114	2290
G a s	m.therm	34.4	26.5	34.2	26.6	34.0	25.9
Ingot Steel	000 tons	616	639	660	688	684	709
Coal	mill.tons	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.7
Cement	000 tons	191	200	200	189	189	192
Bricks (Clay)	million	83	85	80	81	80	85
Paints(ready-mix.emulsion)	000 g.	1179	1204	1028	1116	1239	1254
Synthetic Resins	000 cwt.	n.a.	147	99	131	154	160
Sulphate of Ammonia	000 tons	7.0	4.8	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7
Electric Stoves	000	8.6	9.4	5.3	5.8	8.8	10.8
Hotwater Systems	000	11.5	13.2	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.5
Bath Heaters	000	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.5
Refrigerators(Domestic)	000	13.7	22.2	7.4	13.3	11.3	17.0
Washing Machines	000	17.6	18.1	15.9	18.1	21.1	18.0
Radio Receivers	000	39	45	26	32	37	44
Television Receivers	000	11	76	35	31	55	44
Electric Motors	000	210	230	162	168	205	207
Motor Bodies	000	18	18	14	14	21	22
Woven Cloth (All types)	m.sq.yd.	6.9	8.5	6.2	5.7	8.4	8.6
Shirts	000 doz.	139	172	117	124	134	161
Wosiery	000 doz. prs.	199	185	115	126	133	136
Cardigans, Pullovers	000 doz.	57	36	35	24	40	30
Footwear	000 pairs	1759	1909	1559	1667	1719	1961

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The number of dwellings approved in New South Wales rose from 3211 in July 1962 to 3318 in August, which was the highest for any month since 1960. Total Approvals for the eight months ended August were 22,658 in 1962, as compared with 21,546 in 1961 and 29,561 in 1960. The recovery in 1962 was confined to houses. In the eight months January-August, the value of approvals for dwellings rose from £76m. in 1961 to £82m. in 1962 but fell for factories from £15m. to £11m. respectively. For Australia the value of approvals for all new building in January-August at £409m. in 1962 was £53m. or 15 percent. higher than in 1961, but £15m. or 4 percent. less than in 1960.

## NEW BUILDING APPROVED

	New South Wales						Australia	
	New Dwellings			Houses	Other	All New	Houses	All New
	Houses	Flats	Total	& Flats	Building	Building	& Flats	Building
	Number			Value (Excl. Land) £ m i l l.			No.	£ mill.
1960 - August	2738	1313	4,051	14.3	7.9	22.2	10,396	59.1
1961 - July	2361	607	2,968	10.1	8.0	18.1	7,015	43.7
August	2479	550	3,029	11.7	10.7	22.4	7,726	54.4
1962 - June	2181	530	2,711	9.7	6.4	16.1	7,498	48.0
July	2468	743	3,211	11.8	14.3	26.1	8,273	62.5
August	2799	519	3,318	12.2	7.7	19.8	8,258	55.8
1960 Jan.-August	21,552	8009	29,561	96.1	69.8	165.9	73,621	424.4
1961 Jan.-August	17,332	4214	21,546	76.0	60.3	136.3	53,749	356.0
1962 Jan.-August	18,534	4124	22,658	82.1	68.6	150.7	59,058	408.9

## MOTOR VEHICLES - New South Wales and Australia (See also graph p.112)

Registrations of new motor vehicles have risen strongly in recent months, and the total for New South Wales in the eight months ended August at 79,700 in 1962 was 19,500 or 32 percent. more than in 1961 and 5500 or 7 percent. more than in 1960; corresponding figures for Australia were 205,500 new registrations in 1962, representing increases of 35 percent. and 4 percent. respectively over 1961 and 1960.

## REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES ( Excl. Motor Cycles &amp; Tractors)

	New South Wales				Australia		
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
January to June	44,600	53,800	45,600	56,800	143,300	115,200	145,600
Month of July	9,000	9,700	7,000	11,300	26,000	17,400	28,900
" " August	8,400	10,700	7,600	11,600	28,700	20,000	30,500
January-August: Cars	37,700	46,900	37,900	52,600	124,400	92,300	130,300
Station Wagons	7,400	11,100	10,400	13,500	30,000	27,200	36,700
Others	15,900	16,200	11,900	13,600	43,600	33,100	38,000
T o t a l	62,000	74,200	60,200	79,700	198,000	152,600	205,000

The number motor vehicles on the register in Australia rose in the year ended June 1962 by 137,600 (or 4½ percent.) to a total of 3,139,300 as compared with increases of 168,000 and 174,300 in the two preceding years. The slower expansion in 1961-62 was due in part to a fall in new registrations, from 302,800 in 1959-60 and 290,200 in 1960-61 to 273,400, and in part to a higher scrappage rate; in 1961-62 it appears that 57 percent. of new vehicles went to replace others withdrawn from traffic, as compared with 42 percent. in 1960-61 and 1959-60. The number of vehicles per 100 of population at June rose in New South Wales from 25 in 1960 to 26 in 1961 and 27 in 1962, and in Australia over that period from 27 to 29.

## MOTOR VEHICLES - Australia

	New Vehicle Registrations - Year			Net Increase Vehicles on Register			ON REGISTER At End of June	
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1961	1962
New South Wales	113,100	110,500	105,700	58,700	52,800	55,200	1,024,500	1,079,700
Victoria	89,700	83,200	72,700	57,500	45,300	34,600	892,100	926,700
Queensland	39,100	34,300	34,000	23,000	15,000	13,500	421,800	435,300
South Australia	27,700	27,900	24,400	(13,700)	(36,100)	10,500	312,500	323,000
Western Aust.	21,200	21,800	23,600	12,400	11,300	14,800	223,000	237,800
Tasmania	8,700	8,800	8,800	5,300	4,100	5,200	98,100	103,300
A.C.T., N.T.	3,300	3,700	4,200	3,700	3,400	3,800	22,700	33,500
AUSTRALIA	302,800	290,200	273,400	174,300	168,000	137,600	3,001,700	3,139,300





Following the trend of recent years, the number of passengers carried on State rail, tram and bus services again fell slightly in the year 1961-62. However, railway goods traffic was well maintained, and shipping cargoes increased on overseas routes although they showed a slight fall on interstate routes. Registrations of new motor vehicles were about 4 percent. less than in the previous year, but the total number of vehicles on the register continued to rise at an annual rate of about 6 percent.

TRANSPORT - New South Wales	Year ended June - or as at End of June					
	1939	1945	1955	1960	1961	1962
RAILWAYS: Passenger Journeys - Mill.	187	245	281	255	254	253
Goods Traffic + mill. tons	15	18	19	22	24	24
SHIPPING: Cargo Discharged; Oversea m.t.	2.3	2.7	4.4	6.9	7.6	7.5
Interstate "	3.8	3.5	4.9	5.6	6.4	6.6
Cargo Shipped: Oversea "	2.0	1.7	1.6	3.6	4.9	6.2
Interstate "	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.8
GOVT. TRAMS & BUSES: Mill. Pass. Journeys	377	552	410	283	275	270
FERRIES " " "	28	37	19	15	15	14 P
MOTOR VEHICLES: New Reg's-All Types 000	28	3	81	111	109	105
MOTOR CARS on State Register 000	213	183	437	624	659	697
LORRIES, etc. " " 000	77	83	224	311	332	351

+ Excl. Livestock.



MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Australia

Current (non-interest) Deposits with the major trading banks in Australia fell seasonally between March and August by £100m. in 1962 (£118m. in 1961 and £100m. in 1960) to a total of £1139m. This left them a little higher than in August 1961 (£1106m.) but well below August 1960 (£1225m), 1959 (£1156m.) or 1957 (£1145m.). However, Fixed Deposits continued on their upward trend, and were equivalent to 31 percent. of total deposits in August 1962, as against 29 percent. in 1961 and 21 percent. in August 1960. The net fall of £73m. to £1822m. in total deposits between March and August 1962 left them £111m. higher than a year earlier.

Statutory Reserve Deposits, at their present ratio of 10½ percent. of customers' deposits required £191m. in August 1962, or appreciably less than in recent years. Cash holdings were about the same as at this time of earlier years but an increase in security holdings kept the liquid assets ("L.G.S.") ratio comparatively high at 24 percent. of deposits, as compared with 22.7 percent. in August 1961 and 18.6 percent. in 1960.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia

Month (Weekly Average)	D E P O S I T S OF Customers				LOANS ADVANCES Etc.	STATUTORY RESERVE	Govt. SECUR- ITIES	Cash Items	RATIO TO DEPOSITS		
	Fixed	C u r r e n t		Total					Advan- ces	Stat. Res.	Cash and Secs
		Interest	Other								
	£ - m i l l i o n				P e r c e n t.						
1960-March	360	99	1325	1,784	935	308	375	66	52.4	17.3	24.7
-August	365	112	1225	1,702	1,066	299	245	71	62.6	17.6	18.6
1961-March	445	102	1224	1,771	1,012	307	274	69	57.1	17.3	19.4
-July	486	105	1110	1,701	1,035	219	288	76	60.8	12.9	21.4
-August	503	102	1106	1,711	1,015	213	321	68	59.3	12.4	22.7
1962-March	561	95	1239	1,895	972	235	512	68	51.3	12.4	30.6
-July	559	114	1150	1,823	1,061	192	362	68	58.2	10.5	23.6
-August	570	113	1139	1,822	1,052	191	370	67	57.7	10.5	24.0

Bank Advances were seasonally reduced (mainly in temporary accommodation to wool buyers) from £1061m. in July 1962 to £1052m. in August, which is £37m. more than a year earlier but £14m. less than in August 1960; and the advances to deposits ratio of 57.4 percent. in August 1962 was less than at this time of recent years. The 1962 figure included £3m. granted under the new term loan arrangements. New Overdraft limits were granted at a rate of £38m. in June and July and £43m. in August 1962. Total overdraft limits (excl. temporary advances to wool buyers and after deducting cancellations) rose by £64m. (to £1753m.) between March and August; advances drawn against these limits rose by £100m. (to £1028m.) over the same period, so that "unused" overdraft limits fell by about £36m. (to £725m.) between March and August.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES AND OVERDRAFT LIMITS (Excl. Temporary Loans to Wool Buyers)

£ m i l l i o n	1960	1961	1962		
	July	July	March	July	August
Total Overdraft Limits (Second Wednesday)	1690	1579	1689	1742	1753
Less: Advances Outstanding (Weekly Average)	1030	999	928	1028	1028
"Unused Overdraft Limits" (Approx. Balance)	660	580	761	714	725
Percent. of Limits Used (Approx.)	61%	63%	55%	59%	59%

DEBITS TO CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNTS - New South Wales (Excl. Government accounts at metrop. branches & central banking business)

After declining in the second half of 1961, money turnovers (as measured by bank debits) resumed an upward trend in 1962. As compared with the corresponding periods of 1961, debits were higher by 5 percent. in March quarter, 10 percent. in June quarter and 14 percent. in July-August of 1962; and as compared with 1960 they were higher by 9 percent., 8 percent. and 5 percent. respectively.

BANK DEBITS	Weekly Average - £million				Percent. Change on Previous Year			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
New South Wales								
March Quarter	239.7	293.9	305.6	320.2	7.7	22.3	4.3	4.8
June Quarter	260.2	321.3	315.7	347.1	11.4	23.5	-1.7	9.9
July and August	266.1	326.5	300.3	343.1	14.7	22.7	-8.0	14.3

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE: The weakness in share prices of recent months persisted into August, when the S.S.E. index for industrial shares was 10 percent. less than in February, and September, when the index touched the lowest level since the end of 1960.



Governmental revenue in the two months ended August, at £28.5m. in 1962 was £1.9m. more than in 1961, due mainly to an increase in the Commonwealth grant, which makes up about one half of the total. Governmental expenditure, other than debt charges, in the two months rose by £1.6m. to £22.9m.

Revenue and expenditure from the business undertakings both rose by about £400,000. The overall result of the State accounts in the two months was a deficiency of about £1m., as compared with a deficit of only £200,000 in 1961 and surpluses in 1960 and 1959. Gross loan expenditure on works at £5.5m. in July/August 1962 was appreciably less than during this period of recent years.

## NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS - £ million

R e v e n u e	July - August			Expenditure	July - August		
	1960	1961	1962		1960	1961	1962
Cwth. General Grant	12.1	13.2	14.3	Net Debt Charges	5.4	6.4	7.5
State Taxation	8.7	8.5	8.9	Other Expenditure			
Other Governmental	4.8	4.9	5.3	excluding above:			
Total Government	25.6	26.6	28.5	Government	19.5	21.3	22.9
Railways	13.2	13.5	13.9	Railways	12.1	12.9	13.3
Buses (and Tramways)	2.0	1.9	1.9	Buses (& Tramways)	2.1	2.2	2.2
Harbour Services $\phi$	.6	1.1	1.1	Harbour Services $\phi$	.3	.5	.5
Total Business	15.8	16.5	16.9	Total Business	14.5	15.6	16.0
TOTAL REVENUE	41.4	43.1	45.4	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	39.4	43.3	46.4
				GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS & SERVICES	6.3	7.6	5.5

$\phi$  Sydney Harbour and, as from 1961, also Botany Bay and Newcastle Harbours.

## LIFE ASSURANCE - New Business

The rate of expansion in new life assurance business in New South Wales slackened early in 1961 but recovered later in the year, and business in the first half of 1962 was appreciably higher than a year earlier. The sum assured under new policies for the year ended June rose by £50m. to £224m. in 1959-60, by £18m. to £242m. in 1960-61 and by £11m. to £253m. in 1961-62. Policies issued on Superannuation Schemes remained steady at £36m. in both 1960-61 and 1961-62, and the increase was confined to other ordinary and industrial policies. The number of new policies issued in all departments fell from 222,000 in 1960/61 to 206,000 in 1961-62. The average values per new policy in 1961/62 (1960-61 in brackets) were as follows: Superannuation £1222 (£1034). Other. Ordinary £1816 (£1676), Industrial £284 (£238). Loans granted by assurance companies (other than advances on policies) fell from £35m. in 1960-61 to £29m. in 1961-62.

## LIFE ASSURANCE - New Business in New South Wales - Excluding Annuities

		Year ended June				Quarter 1961		Quarter 1962	
		1959	1960	1961	1962	Mar.Q.	June Q.	March Q.	June Q.
SUM ASSURED:	£m.								
Ordinary - Superannuation				36.2	36.2	6.2	6.5	7.4	8.4
Other				187.8	197.7	35.3	45.4	39.1	52.3
Total		160.8	210.9	224.0	233.9	41.5	51.9	46.5	60.7
Industrial		13.1	13.4	17.9	19.2	3.5	4.7	3.9	5.2
T o t a l		173.9	224.3	241.9	253.1	45.0	56.6	50.4	65.9
NUMBER OF POLICIES	000	190	219	222	206	43	52	43	49
LOANS GRANTED	£m.	34.5	32.9	34.6	29.2	7.5	6.5	6.1	8.4

## RETAIL SALES - Large Sydney Stores

Comparing 1962 with 1961 the value of sales in large city stores rose in the current year by 1.9 percent. in July and 5.6 percent. in August but remained 5 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent. respectively less than at this time of 1960.

## LARGE SYDNEY STORES - Percent. Rise or Fall (-) Compared with Previous Year

	Actual Number of Business Days		V A L U E O F S A L E S				V A L U E O F S T O C K		
	1960/1	1961/2	1958/9	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1959/60	1960/1	1961/2
Dec. Quarter	76	75	1.9	3.8	2.4	- 7.2	0.2	5.1	- 2.2
March "	74	76	- 3.0	9.9	- 0.5	- 1.8	1.9	5.3	- 4.8
June "	74	73	0.9	6.2	- 5.1	1.4	4.3	3.2	- 0.2
July(next year)	26	26	- 1.1	0.7	- 6.7	1.9	3.3	0.6	3.3
August " "	27	27	1.5	12.3	- 7.6	5.6	5.7	0.4	





## PART III: RURAL INDUSTRIES

## THE SEASON - New South Wales (See also graph p.111)

After the comparatively dry weather prevailing in the early winter months, good rainfalls over most of the State in July and August resulted in a substantial improvement in the seasonal outlook.

## RAINFALL INDEX - New South Wales "Normal Rainfall" for each period = 100

Month	Sheep Districts					Wheat Districts				Coastal Dairying Districts			
	N	C	S	W	Total	N	C	S	Total	N	C	S	Total
1962 - January	227	194	273	307	241	235	208	315	277	221	231	168	217
- February	106	89	67	24	80	132	89	55	74	74	67	154	83
- March	154	62	82	229	112	108	55	93	85	120	91	50	103
- April	123	36	81	36	75	104	42	68	66	241	223	62	213
- May	82	171	150	93	131	93	187	160	158	112	222	115	141
- June	10	21	39	21	24	9	25	42	33	19	10	3	15
- July	113	114	82	122	104	68	97	88	87	363	98	48	255
- August	132	132	137	117	132	112	199	91	122	133	70	55	114

N: Northern, C: Central, S: Southern, W: Western

## W O O L (See also graph p. 111)

Wool deliveries into the Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn stores of 286,000 bales in July-August 1962 were 2,000 bales less than in July-August 1961 and the lowest for the two months since 1956. Usually about one fifth of the season's total is in store by the end of August.

## FIRST-HAND DELIVERIES OF WOOL, Sydney, Newcastle &amp; Goulburn Stores, 000 Bales

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
July and August	307	293	361	294	288	286
Percent. of Year's Total	22%	18%	21%	19%	19%	

With wool sales starting early the quantity in store at the end of August 1962 was 223,000 bales, as against 249,000 bales in August 1961. The average price realised in the two months, at 50d per lb. greasy in 1962 was 5d. less than in the two months of 1961 but sales proceeds rose from £6.6m. to £8.5m. in the current year because of the larger volume offered.

## NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL STORES (Excluding Albury) - Two Months ended August

	1959	1960	1961	1 9 6 2			
	Three Centres			Sydney	Newcastle	Goulburn	Total
RECEIPTS(Incl. Carryover) 000 Bales	420	378	346	253	84	18	355
DISPOSALS "	25	113	97	106	26	..	132
BALANCE IN STORE, End of August "	395	265	249	147	58	18	223
VALUE OF SALES (2 months) £mill.	1.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	1.7	..	8.5

The quantity of wool sold in Australia in July-August increased by 16 percent. from 298,500 bales in 1961 to 354,300 bales in 1962; however, average realisations fell by 7 percent., from 52d to 49d per lb. greasy (from £69 to £64 per bale) and sales proceeds rose by only 10 percent., from £20.7m. to £22.8m.

Bidding at the opening of the 1962-63 wool sales in New South Wales was not as strong as during the closing months of 1961-62, and the average price realised, on a full-clip basis, declined from 56d per lb. greasy in March-June to 55d in July and 52d in August which is equal to the lowest price level of the last season (November-January 1961/2).

WOOL PRICE = N.S.W. = Pence per lb. greasy - (Average Price that would be realised if whole clip were sold at price level of month shown)

SEASON	July	August	September	November	January	May	June	Season
1956-57	65.0	69.0	75.0	77.0	79.0	83.0	79.0	80.5
1958-59	53.0 N	47.0 N	47.0	45.0	42.5	55.0	53.0	48.3
1959-60	54.0 N	59.0 N	57.0	56.0	58.0	55.0	55.0	57.4
1960-61	52.0	48.0	48.5	50.0	50.0	57.0	56.0	51.9
1961-62	56.0 N	56.0	55.0	52.0	52.0	56.0	56.0	54.6
1962-63	55.0 P	52.0 P						

N: Nominal. P: Preliminary.





The relative decline in dairy production in New South Wales which was evident in June quarter 1962, continued in July when wholemilk output of 18.4 m. gall was 1.4 m. gall. (or 7 percent) less than in July 1961.

Wholemilk production in Australia increased in the year 1961-62 by 112. m. gall. or 8.3 percent. to the record figure of 1451 m. gall. This reflects partly a rise in the number of dairy cattle from 4.90 mill. to 5.05 mill. (surpassed in the post-war years only in 1957, 5.12 mill., and 1956, 5.06 mill.) and partly a rise in average yield per dairy cow from 419 gall. in 1960-61 to the record figure of 454 gall. in 1961-62; this yield figure had reached 400 gall. for the first time in 1954-55. In 1961-62 it was above 500 gall. in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania and 385 gall. (1960-61 355 gall.) in New South Wales. Wholemilk production in 1961-62 increased in all States, except Western Australia, Victoria with 44 percent. of the total remained the largest producer, followed by New South Wales with 24 percent.

Australian butter production (factory and farm) at 200,000 tons was second only to the 1955-56 record of 209,000 tons, and, as in 1960-61 took 63 percent. of total milk produced. Butter exports rose from 63,000 tons, or 35 percent. of butter production, in 1960-61 to 80,000 tons or 40 percent. in 1961-62, and in value from £20m. to £24m., mainly through larger shipments to the United Kingdom which took 85 percent. of total butter exports. Home consumption declined from 116,000 tons in 1960-61 to 115,000 tons, and consumption per head from 25.1 lbs. to 24.3 lbs.; this is the lowest per capita consumption since wartime rationing was lifted and about one quarter less than the average for the three years ended June 1939. Per head consumption of table margarine has remained at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in recent years but there has been a steady increase in other margarine (6.2 lbs. in 1961-62).

Use of milk for cheese continued to increase in 1961-62 when Australian production reached the record figure of 55,000 tons, 40 percent. of which was exported. Consumption per head of cheese in Australia which had been 4.4 lbs. pre-war rose to 6.4 lbs. in 1960-61 and 6.7 lbs. in 1961-62. Output of preserved milk products and other uses of milk (mainly as fresh milk) also rose appreciably in 1961-62.

Year ended June	Av.1937/39	1959	1960	1961	1962
DAIRY PRODUCTION AND USE - Australia - Million Gallons of Wholemilk					
PRODUCTION (All Uses) - N.S.W.	319	328	348	319	343
Victoria	403	583	595	597	642
Queensland	276	258	253	213	241
Other States	143	201	207	210	225
UTILIZATION (Proportion in Brackets)					
Butter, Factory and Farm	891(78%)	894(65%)	912(65%)	840(63%)	918(63%)
Cheese, Factory and Farm	55(5%)	95(7%)	101(8%)	105(8%)	124(9%)
Preserved Milk Products	33(3%)	81(6%)	79(5%)	77(6%)	83(6%)
Other, - mainly as Fluid Milk	162(14%)	300(22%)	311(22%)	317(23%)	326(22%)
PRODUCTION AND USE - Australia	1,141	1,370	1,403	1,339	1,451
PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS - Australia - Thousand Tons					
BUTTER: Factory Production	181.7	190.9	195.0	179.2	197.5
Exports	89.5	78.9	78.7	63.4	80.4
MARGARINE: Table - Factory Production	2.8	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.0
Other " "	12.2	23.7	26.2	27.4	28.6
AVERAGE CONSUMPTION - Australia - Lb. Per Head of Population					
Butter	32.9	25.9	26.2	25.1	24.3
Margarine: Table	0.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other	4.0	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.2



New South Wales meat production recovered from 393,500 tons in 1960-61 to 458,000 tons in 1961-62 which equals the peak output of 1958-59. The increase was due mainly to greater slaughtering of cattle and, to a lesser extent, of lambs and pigs. Production of l a m b at 88,200 tons was a record, and that of mutton at 109,600 not far behind the 1960-61 peak of 115,200 tons; production of pigmeats at 31,800 tons was also well above the level of recent years, and that of beef & veal the highest since 1958-59.

Meat production also increased in 1961-62 in the other States, and the Australian total of 1.5 m.tons was 14 percent. greater than in 1960-61 and nearly equal to the 1958-59 peak. Production increased over the year for all main types of meat.

## M E A T P R O D U C T I O N - Thousand Tons

Year	F r e s h M e a t B o n e i n W e i g h t					C a n n e d M e a t		
	Beef/Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pigmeats	Total	Total	Canned	Weight
	N e w S o u t h W a l e s					Australia	N.S.W.	Australia
1958-59	274.8	88.7	67.3	27.3	458.1	1500.6	8.7	74.0
1959-60	216.8	102.4	82.2	26.2	427.6	1425.7	7.1	69.9
1960-61	168.0	115.2	81.3	29.0	393.5	1314.5	7.4	49.8
1961-62	228.4	109.6	88.2	31.8	458.0	1492.9	8.5	53.3

Meat export prices in 1961-62 were not maintained at the high 1960-61 level but quantities shipped, in particular of frozen beef, rose considerably and the total value of Australian meat exports rose from £72m. or 7.7 percent. of total merchandise exports in 1960-61 to £89m. or 8.3 percent. in 1961-62.

Estimated consumption of fresh and frozen meats in Australia which had fallen from 955,000 tons in 1959-60 to 920,000 tons in 1960-61 rose to the record figure of 960,000 tons in 1961-62; consumption has not kept pace with the population increase, and the per capita rate of 203 lbs. for carcass meat in 1961-62, although 5 lbs. more than in 1960-61, was not high when compared with earlier years (an average of 214 lbs. p.a. in the three years ended June 1960 and 226 lbs. p.a. in the three years ended June 1939). This reflects mainly the long-term decline in the consumption of beef which has quantitatively not been fully matched by increased use of lamb and pork.

## M E A T C O N S U M P T I O N = lb. per Head of Population = A U S T R A L I A

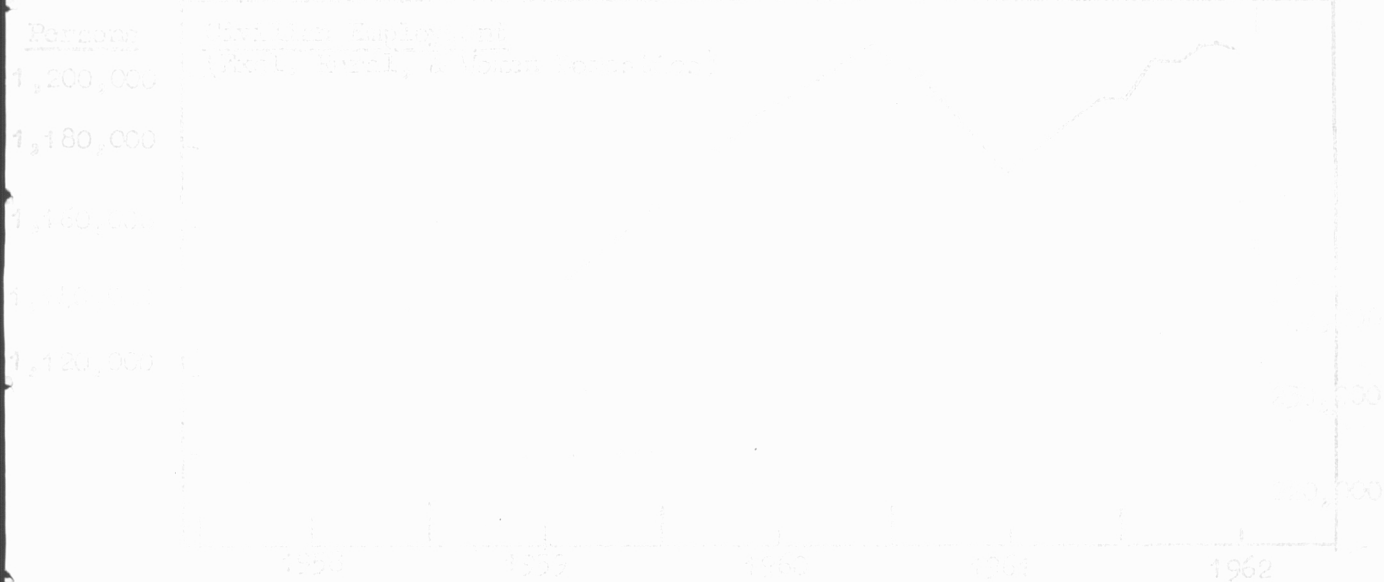
	Beef/Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pork	All Fresh $\emptyset$	Bacon/Ham $\wedge$	Offal	Canned $\otimes$	Total
Av.1936/9 Year	144	60	15	10	299 x	10	8	x	253
1958/59 "	117	55	32	11	215	7	12	5	245
1959/60 "	98	64	39	10	211	7	12	4	238
1960/61 P "	85	63	38	12	198	7	11	4	224
1961/62 P "	92	56	42	13	203	(8)	12	(4)	(232)

Consumption = Production less exports and stock changes of frozen meats.

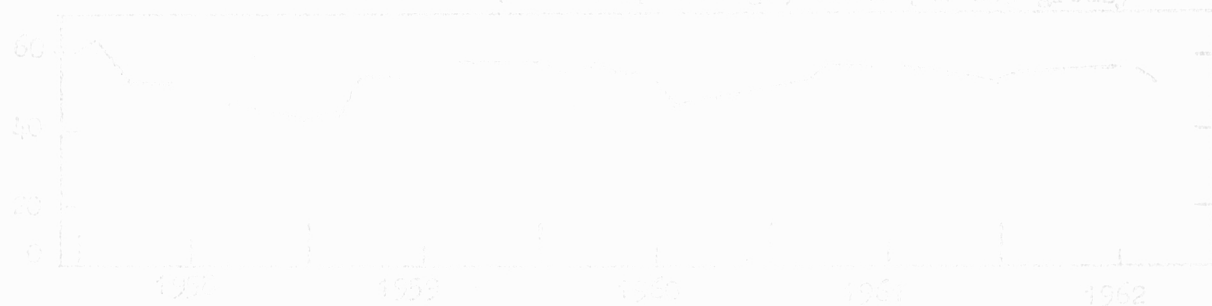
$\emptyset$  Carcass Weight.  $\wedge$  Cured Weight.  $\otimes$  Canned Weight. x Canned included with fresh meat.



## MONTHLY STATISTICS - NEW SOUTH WALES



## WOOL PRICE (Yall-Olap Average) Pence per lb. greasy



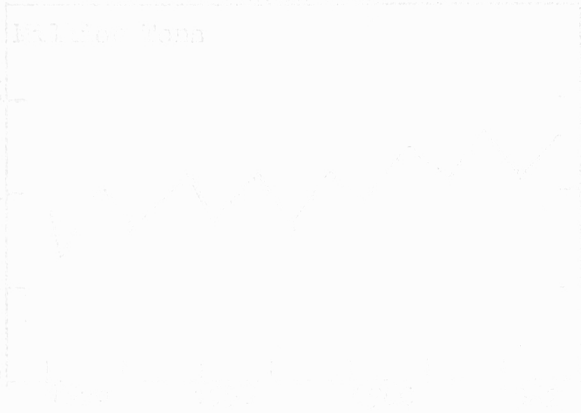
## RAINFALL (mm) Normal Rainfall = 100 (Three Months Moving Average)





QUARTERLY SERIES - NEW SOUTH WALES

PRODUCTION



PRODUCTION



PRODUCTION



PRODUCTION

